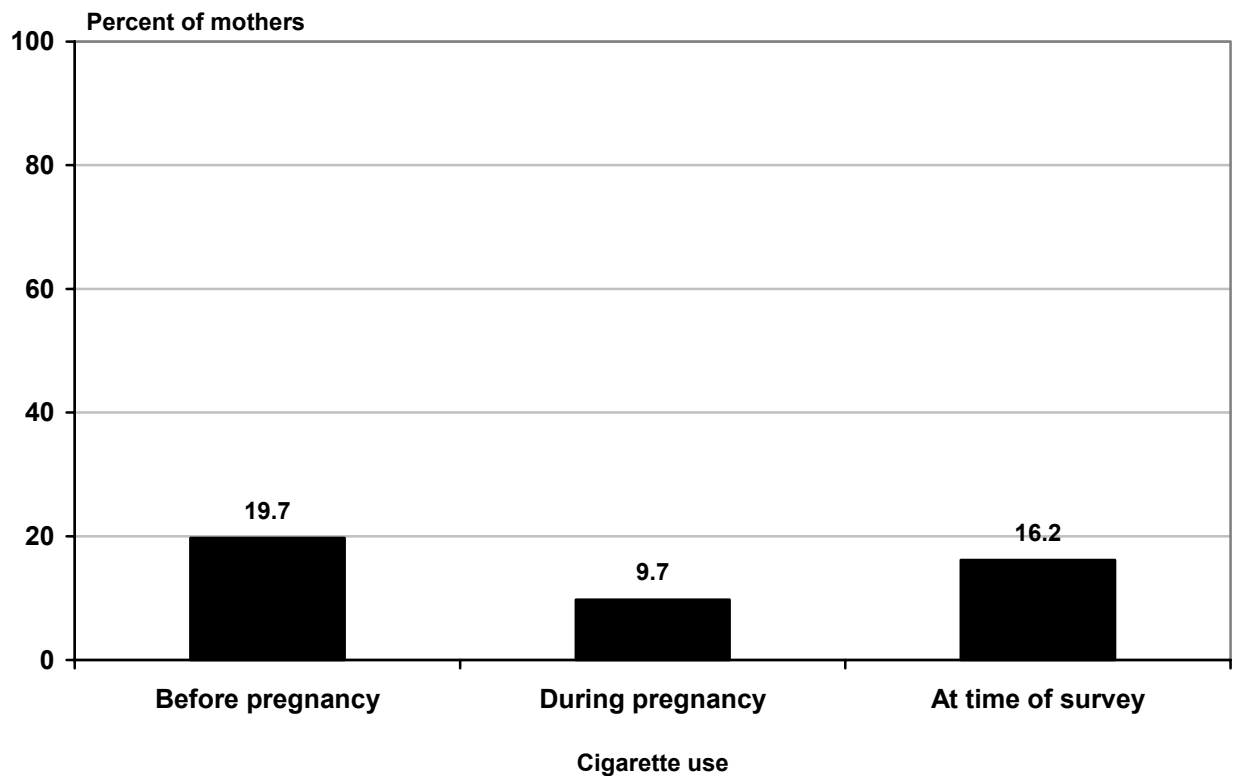


**TOBACCO  
AND  
ALCOHOL USE**

## Idaho PRATS Cigarette Use 2001



### Summary

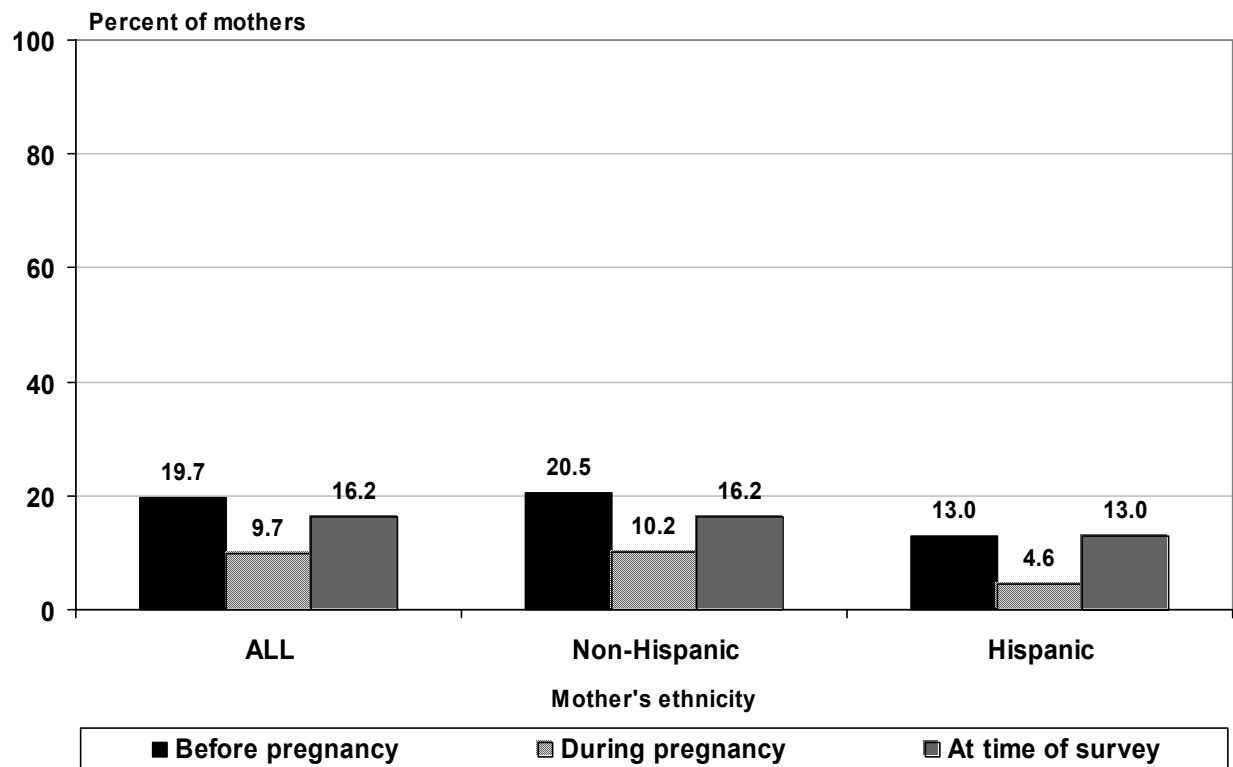
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One of five Idaho resident adult mothers (19.7 percent) reported smoking during the three months prior to becoming pregnant. During the last three months of pregnancy, 9.7 percent of mothers reported smoking. At the time of the survey, 16.2 percent of mothers reported that they were currently smoking.

# Idaho PRATS

## Cigarette Use By Mother's Ethnicity

### 2001



## Summary

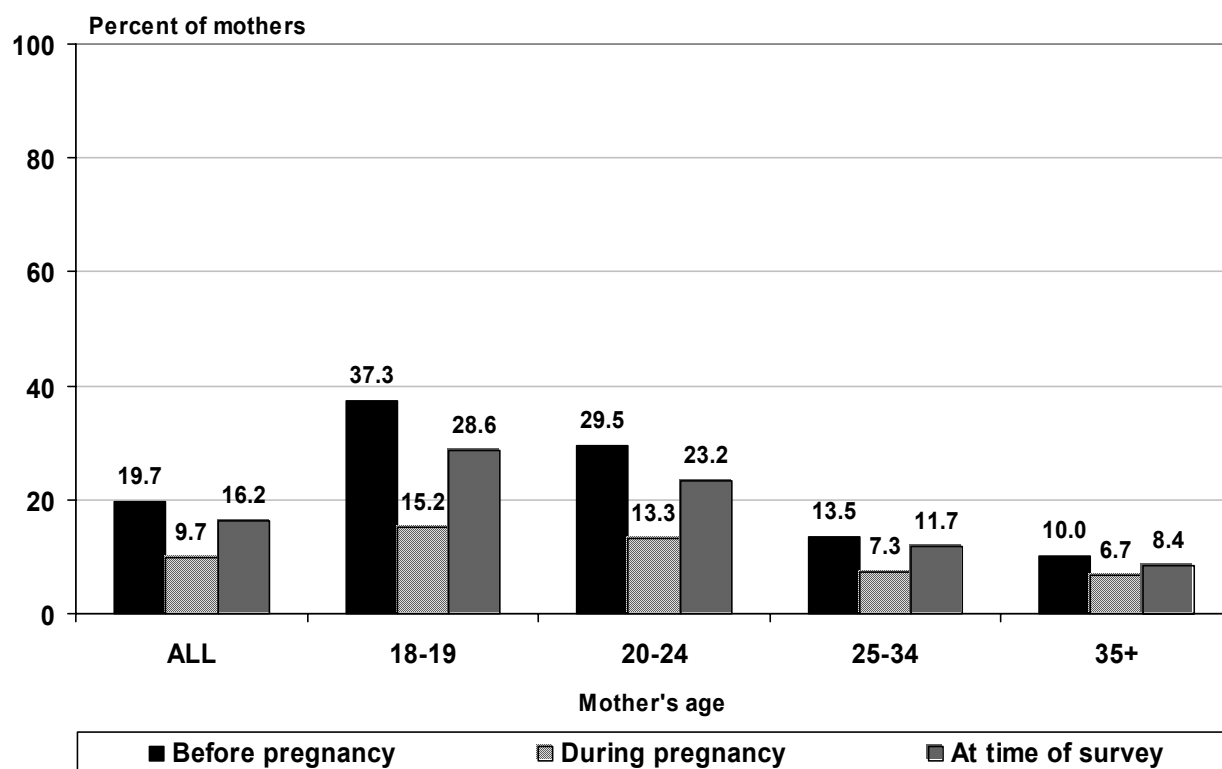
---

Hispanic mothers were less likely to smoke before (13.0 percent), during (4.6 percent), and after (13.0 percent) pregnancy than were non-Hispanic mothers (20.5 percent, 10.2 percent, and 16.2 percent, respectively). The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Cigarette Use By Mother's Age

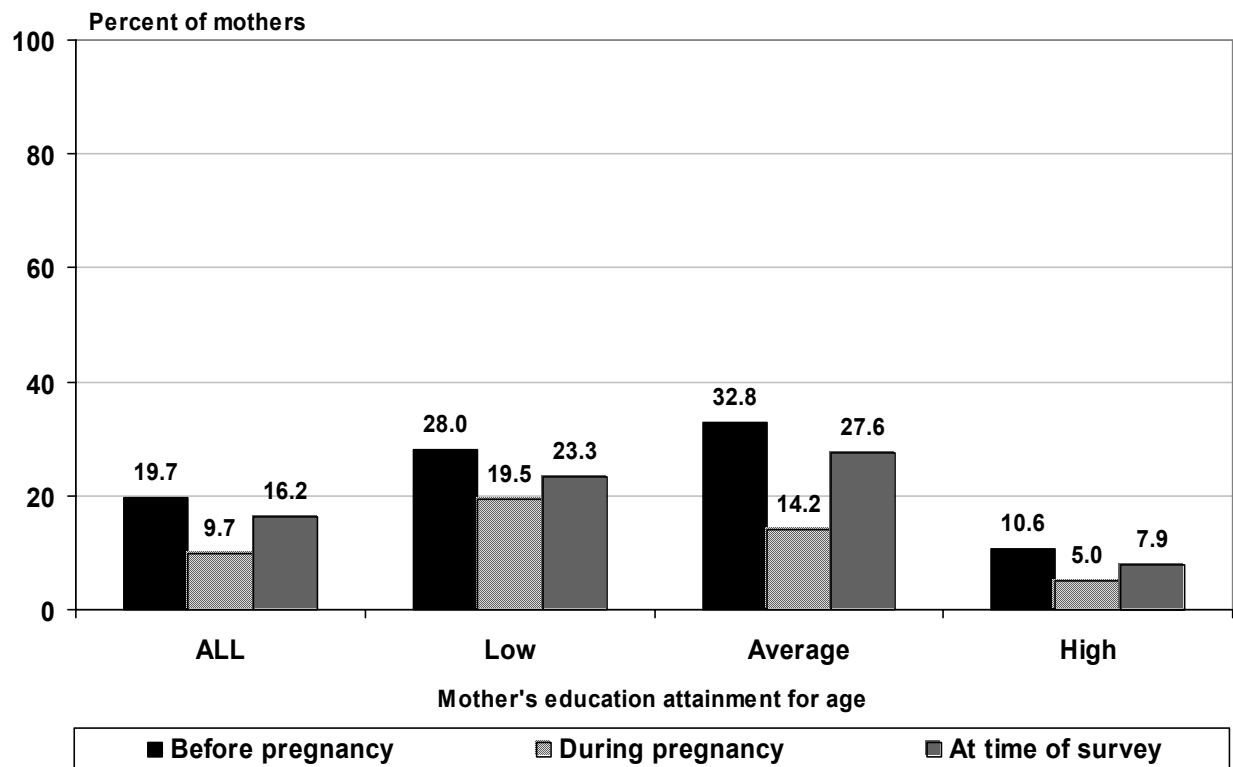
### 2001



## Summary

Idaho resident adult mothers aged 18 to 19 were more likely to smoke before, during, and after their pregnancy than older mothers. The difference was most dramatic between mothers age 18 to 19 and those 35 and older. Mothers age 18 to 19 were 3.7 times more likely to smoke before pregnancy, 2.3 times more likely to smoke during pregnancy and 3.4 times more likely to smoke after pregnancy than mothers aged 35 and older. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS Cigarette Use By Mother's Education Attainment for Age 2001



## Summary

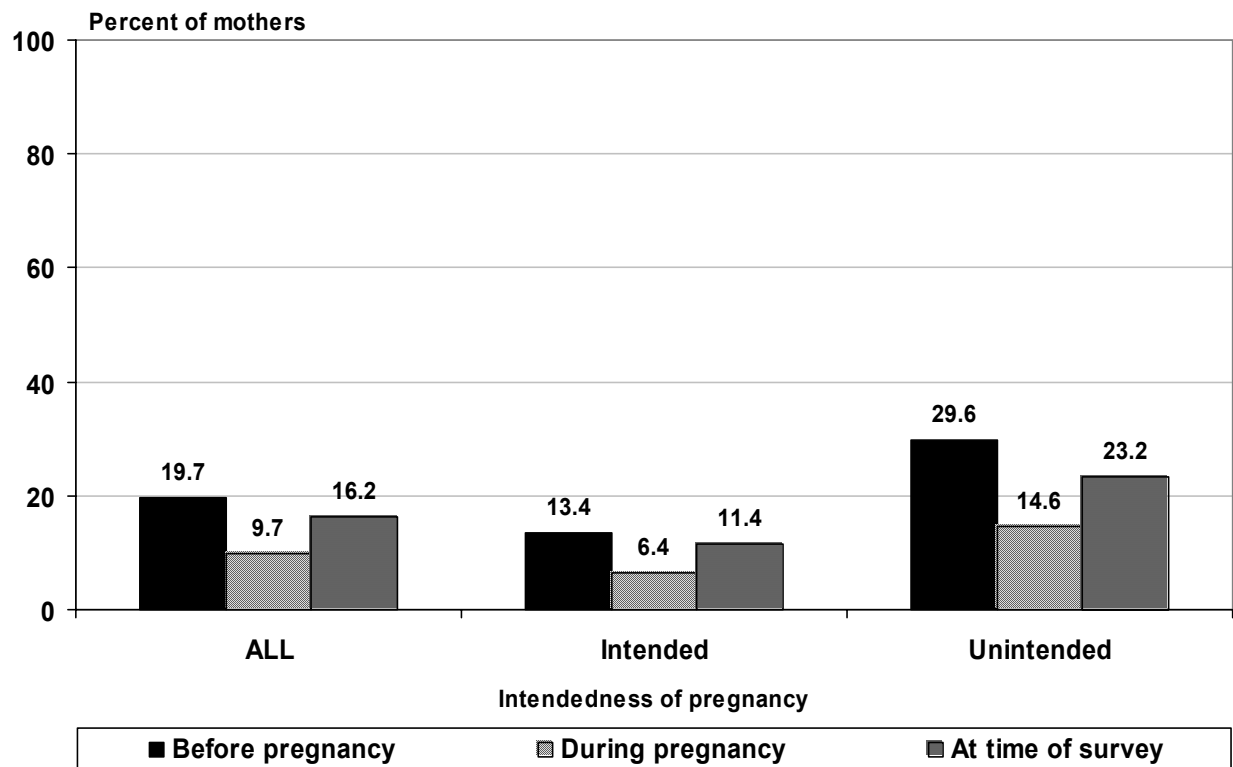
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Idaho resident adult mothers who had an average education attainment for age were 2.6 times more likely to smoke during the three month period before pregnancy, and 3.5 times more likely to smoke after pregnancy than mothers with high education attainment for age. Mothers with a low education for age were the most likely to smoke during pregnancy. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Cigarette Use By Intendedness of Pregnancy

### 2001



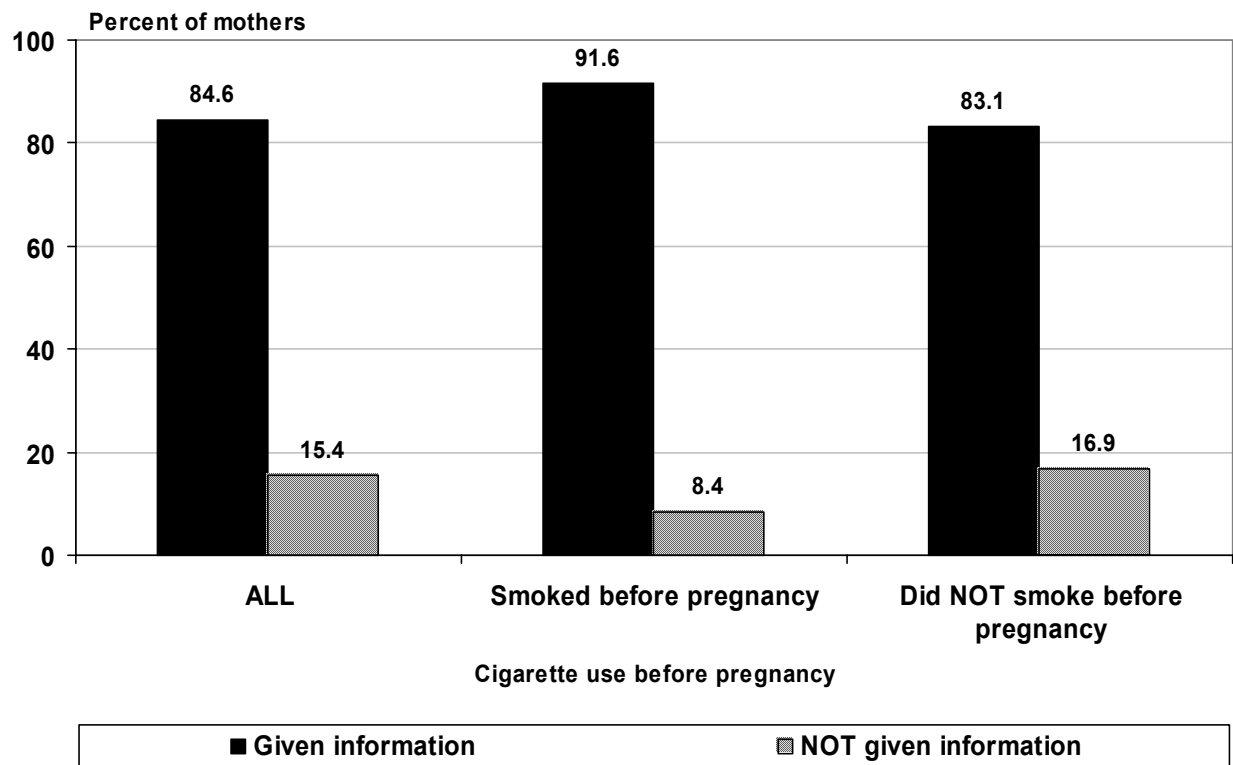
## Summary

Idaho resident adult mothers who reported unintended pregnancy were more likely to smoke before (29.6 percent), during (14.6 percent), and after their pregnancy (23.2 percent) than mothers who reported their pregnancy was intended (13.4 percent, 6.4 percent, and 11.4 percent, respectively). Mothers who reported an unintended pregnancy were 2.3 times more likely to smoke during pregnancy than mothers who reported an intended pregnancy ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Information Given During Prenatal Care About Effects of Smoking By Mother's Cigarette Use

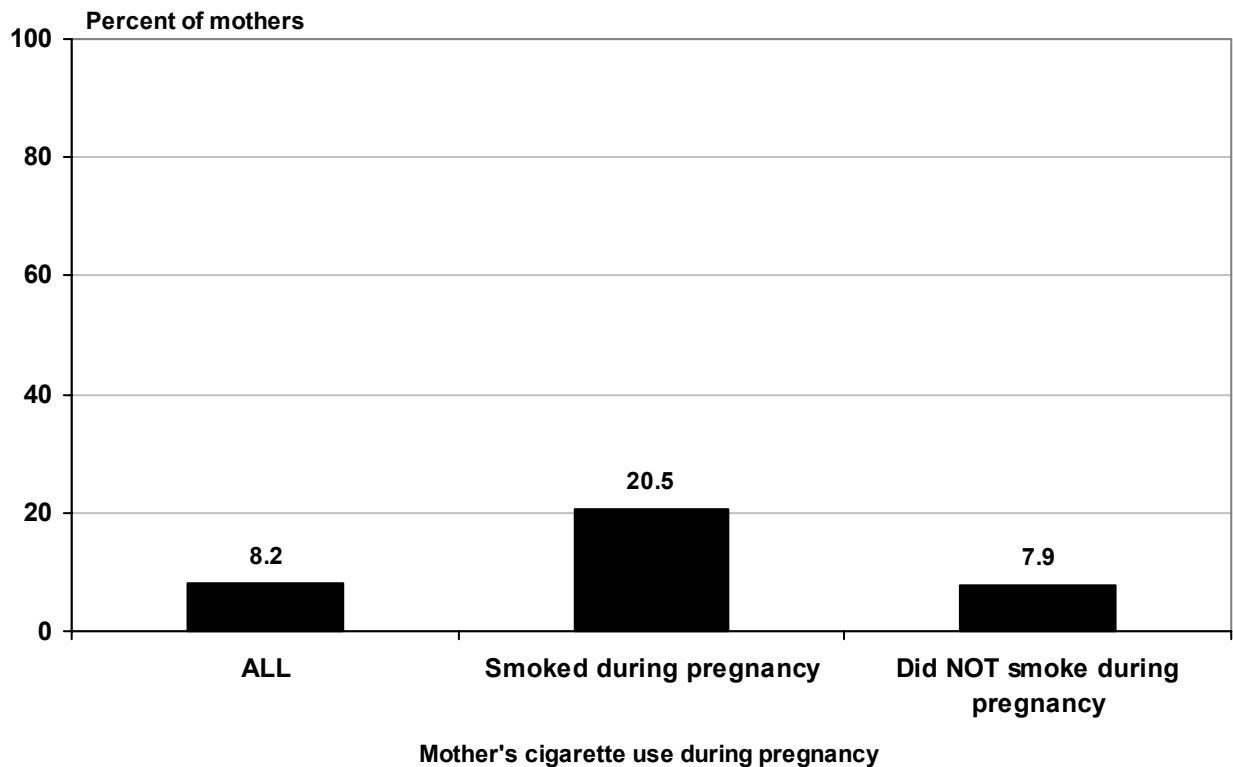
### 2001



## Summary

Most Idaho resident adult mothers were given information during prenatal care visits about how smoking during pregnancy could affect their baby (84.6 percent). Mothers who smoked before their pregnancy were more likely to receive information (91.6 percent) than mothers who did not smoke (83.1 percent). One of twelve mothers who smoked did not receive information about the effects of smoking. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

**Idaho PRATS**  
**Preterm Delivery (<37 Weeks Gestation)**  
**By Mother's Cigarette Use**  
**During Last 3 Months of Pregnancy**  
**2001**



## Summary

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According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2004), "Tobacco use during pregnancy is the strongest known risk factor for low birth weight and is associated with spontaneous abortion and preterm delivery." Idaho resident adult mothers who smoked were 2.6 times more likely to have their baby preterm than mothers who did not. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

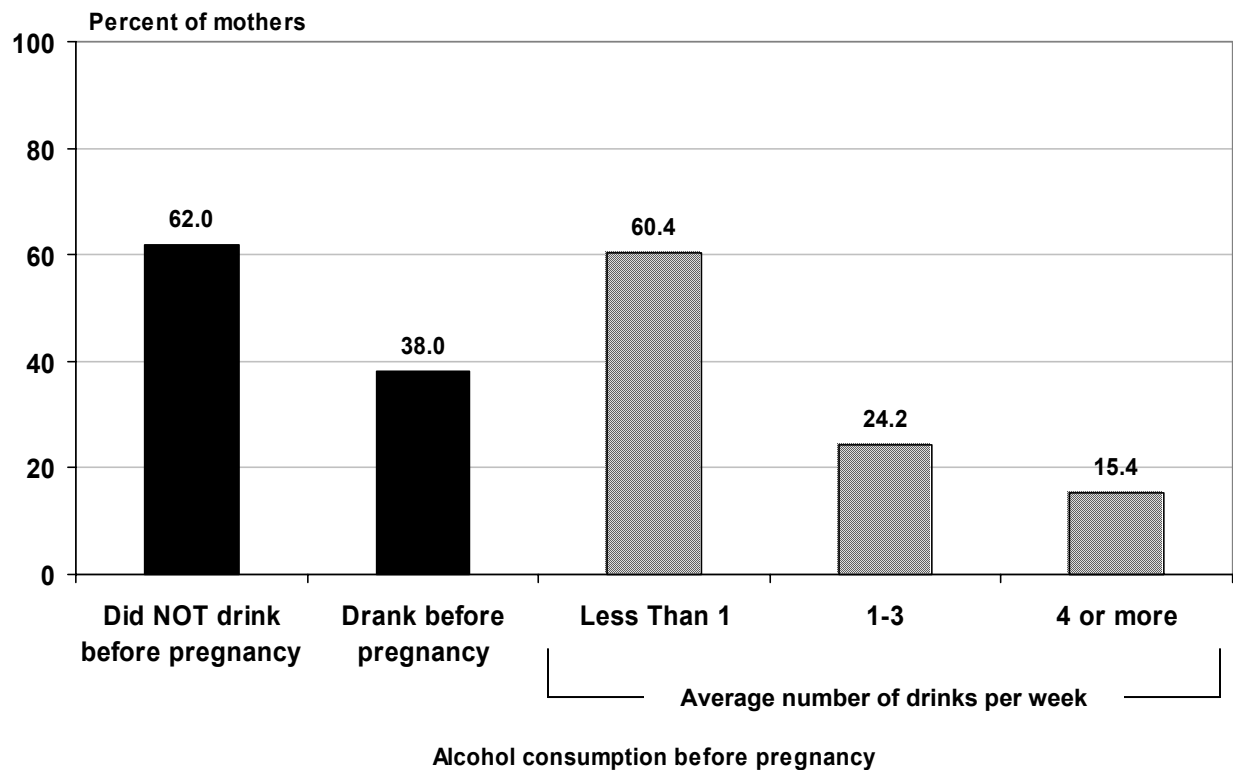


# Idaho PRATS

## Alcohol Consumption

### During the 3 Months Before Becoming Pregnant

#### 2001



## Summary

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PRATS respondents were asked how many alcoholic drinks they had in an average week during the three months before pregnancy. The data indicate that 38.0 percent of Idaho resident adult mothers drank some amount of alcohol per week during the three months before becoming pregnant. The majority of mothers who reported alcohol consumption drank less than one drink per week (60.4 percent).

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